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"inclined to consider all the Red Crossbills that I [he] has seen, from whatever country, as races of *Loxia curvirostra* Linn." He recognizes three races of American Red Crossbills, one of which (*L. curvirostra bendirei*) is described as new. In size it is larger than *L. c. americana* proper and smaller than *L. c. mexicana*, "between which it may be considered as being about intermediate, so far as size is concerned." Its habitat is given as "Chiefly the western mountain regions of the United States, from Colorado to Oregon and California; in winter not uncommon in Eastern United States (Massachusetts, Maryland, etc.)." In North America the Red Crossbills decrease in size from the north southward, from the small northern subsp. *americana* to the large, heavy-billed subsp. *mexicana* of the southern border of the United States and Mexico. The Japanese Red Crossbill, from the middle or main island of Japan, which has been referred to *L. albiventris* Swinhoe, is renamed *L. c. japonica*, the name *albiventris* being preoccupied for a species of *Munia*. There are also remarks on other races of Red Crossbills, particularly the *L. curvirostra* and *L. pityopsittacus* of Europe.—J. A. A.

Ridgway on Various American Birds.—Mr. Ridgway states that while Mr. Cassin was right in separating the smaller North American Snow Geese from the larger, he erred in giving a new name (*albatus*) to the smaller form, which is identical with the *Anas nivalis* of Forster, "and may therefore be called *Chen* (or *Anser*) *hyperboreus nivalis* (Forst.)."*

Mr. Ridgway, in giving the results of a reëxamination of the types of *Muscicapa fulvifrons* and Coues's *Mitrephorus pallescens*, recognizes three species of the *fulvifrons* group of Flycatchers, as follows: (1) *Empidonax fulvifrons* (Giraud), from east of the Rocky Mountains (2) *E. f. pallescens* (Coues), from west of the Rocky Mountain; (Arizona, New Mexico, and probably portions of Mexico); and (3) *E. f. rubicundus* (Cab.), from Southern Mexico.†

He also claims that the earliest name of the Mexican House Finch (*Carpodacus hæmorrhous*) is *Fringilla mexicana* Müller and that the species should be called *Carpodacus mexicanus* (Müll.), or, should intergradation with *C. frontalis* be proven, *C. frontalis mexicanus* (Müll.).‡

As new subspecies are described§ (1) *Parus atricapillus turneri* (St. Michael's, Alaska), (2) *Psaltiriparus minimus californicus* (California), (3) *Colaptes mexicanus saturatior* (Northwest coast, Columbia River to Sitka), (4) *Myiarchus mexicanus magister* (Western Mexico, north to

* Note on the *Anas hyperboreus*, Pall., and *Anser albatus*, Cass. Proc. Biolog. Soc. Washington, II, pp. 107, 108. (Separates issued April 30, 1884.)

† Remarks on the type specimens of *Muscicapa fulvifrons*, Giraud, and *Mitrephorus pallescens*, Coues. *Ibid.*, pp. 108-110. (Separates issued April 30, 1884.)

‡ Note regarding the Earliest Name for *Carpodacus hæmorrhous* (Wagler). *Ibid.*, pp. 110, 111. (Separates issued April 30, 1884.)

§ Descriptions of some New North American Birds. *Ibid.*, pp. 89-95. (Separates of this and the following issued April 10, 1884.)

Southern Arizona), (5) *Myiarchus lawrencei olivaceus* (Western Mexico, north to Southern Arizona), (6) *Pediocetes phasianellus campestris* (Plains east of the Rocky Mountains), (7) *Lophortyx californicus brunnescens* (Pacific coast, from San Francisco Bay north to Washington Territory), and (8) *Phalacrocorax albociliatus* (Pacific Coast, from California to Cape St. Lucas). The same paper contains important inedited remarks by Dr. Sclater on Kaup's types of *Tyrannula mexicana* and *T. cooperi*, and a rectification by Mr. Ridgway of an error in 'History of Birds of North America' (Vol. II, p. 333) in respect to *Muscicapa lawrencii* Giraud.

Mr. Ridgway also describes* a new American Kingfisher (*Ceryle superciliosa stictoptera*) from Yucatan, publishes a note on *Psaltiriparus grindæ*,† and another on the generic name *Calodromas* Scl. & Sal.‡ for which he proposes to substitute *Calopezus*, *Calodromas* being preoccupied for a genus of Coleoptera. —J. A. A.

Jordan's 'Manual of Vertebrates.'—The fourth edition of this excellent Manual§ (for notices of previous editions see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, pp. 93, 94, and III, pp. 145, 146) though from the same stereotype plates as the second (1878) and third (1880) is again "brought fully up to date, so far as it is possible to do so without alteration in the arrangement of the genera or insertion of additional matter." Many changes in nomenclature, however, have been made by alterations in the stereotype plates, and an appendix gives a few species additional to those contained in the body of the work.—J. A. A.

Shufeldt on the Osteology of *Numenius longirostris*.||—Besides a detailed account of the osteology of *Numenius longirostris*, illustrated with two beautiful plates, the comparisons of the osteological characters of this species with those of many other Limicoline birds add greatly to the value of this excellent monograph.—J. A. A.

Rives on the Birds of Newport, R. I.—In this paper** Dr Rives reviews in an informal manner the birds found in the vicinity of Newport,

* Description of a New American Kingfisher. *Ibid.*, pp. 95,96.

† Note on *Psaltiriparus grindæ* Belding. *Ibid.*, p. 96.

‡ Note on the Generic Name *Calodromas*. *Ibid.*, p. 97.

§ Manual of the Vertebrates of the Northern United States, including the District east of the Mississippi River, and north of North Carolina and Tennessee, exclusive of Marine Species. By David Starr Jordan, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Biology in Indiana University. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Company, 1884. 8vo., pp. 406.

|| Osteology of *Numenius longirostris*, with Notes upon the Skeletons of other American Limicolæ. By R. W. Shufeldt, Capt. Med. Corps U. S. Army [etc.]. Journ. Anat. & Phys., Vol. XIX, Oct. 1884, pp. 51-82, pl. iv and v.

** The Birds of Newport. By William C. Rives, Jr., M.D. Proc. Newport Nat. Hist. Soc., 1883-84. (July, 1884). pp. 28-41.